

saying vaguely, "Let us all be good fellows and deal with one another." Something more is wanted, a definite economic system that will make Empire trade a more organic thing than the outcome of general good-will.

Let me make it clear, however, that we do not contemplate any whittling away of our basic proposals. Our object is Free Trade within the Empire, not some vague movement towards "freer trade." The Dominions, from their previous experience of Tariff Reform movements in Great Britain, have, I know, some reason to fear a course of compromise in which all the advantages at first promised to them are gradually removed. We have resolutely set our faces against modifications of this sort, and we declare here and now that we stand or fall on the principle of erecting a barrier against non-Imperial foodstuffs.

VI.—What We Ask of Canada.

The campaign has been begun in Great Britain, and we know that nothing can be done anywhere until the people of Great Britain have accepted the vital principle of taxes on foreign food. Production of wheat in Canada, of beef in Australia, of dairy-stuffs in New Zealand, must be maintained by encouraging demand at home. We believe, and here I speak with all restraint, that we have made a good beginning in this main part of our task. Great Britain is tired of the dogmas that keep the old economic system in place while the prosperity it is meant to produce steadily declines. Her people are ready to listen to a new gospel, and they are listening.